

# The Columbia AND BloomSBurg Democrat.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1889.

OF THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, PA., THE LARGEST AND MOST INTERESTING PAPER IN THE COUNTY, AND THE ONLY ONE THAT IS BOTH A WEEKLY AND A DAILY PAPER.

Last week we briefly announced the result of the Democratic Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 14th inst., and in this issue we give the proceedings of the Convention and a sketch of our nominee.

By the nomination of Judge Packer for Governor, success is insured at the coming election. He is the first choice of not only the Democratic masses, but of a large number of Republicans who desire to see a pure administration of our State Government. Judge Packer is of humble origin. Starting as a penniless boy, he was successively farmer, carpenter, boatman, merchant and mill owner, a fine example to our youth of what industry and honesty may accomplish. He has verified the saying that "there is no position in life, however humble, but may be filled with dignity." His vast wealth, instead of being used for his own personal aggrandizement, has been devoted to the endowment of colleges, the relief of destitute churches of all denominations, and the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. By his magnificent railroads and canals have been built our coal regions developed, and heretofore inaccessible regions of our State brought into direct connection with the centers of trade.

Our opponents admit that he is honest and capable. These are prime requisites in a candidate, and we are glad to know that thousands of Republicans will support him because he possesses them. He is beyond a bribe. With him as Governor corrupt jobs, special legislation and extravagance upon our Legislature would be checked, and the corruptants who infect Harrisburg would be driven to the wall.

That he will be elected we have not the slightest doubt, and then Pennsylvania will have a Governor of whom she may be proud, the coal and iron interests an earnest and powerful advocate; the people of the State an honest, incorruptible Executive, and an economical administration.

## CYRUS L. PERSHING.

The Democratic Convention was peculiarly fortunate in the selection of Mr. Pershing as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

He is a gentleman somewhat over forty years of age, and ranks as one of the most eminent lawyers in Western Pennsylvania. He read law with Pennsylvania's greatest jurist, from Jeremiah S. Black, and from the time of his admission at once took a leading rank at the bar. For a number of years he represented Cambria county in the Legislature, and was the leader of the Democratic party on the floor of the House. During his term of service as a legislator he occupied the important position of member of the General and Local Judiciary Committee. As a speaker he is terse, logical and fluent. By nature, habit and education he is peculiarly fitted for a seat upon the Supreme Bench, and he will adorn the position which has been filled by S. Gibson, a Black, a Lewis and a Woodard.

The condition of Wyoming County is deplorable. She has not, nor has she had for some years a Republican paper, although the two parties are nearly equal in numbers. Having succeeded in running the Democratic majority up to a high figure in this County the Republicans sent our clever friend Burgess to that benighted region as missionary, but William was not a success. Yost was then exported, but the enterprise also failed.

With renewed courage, and we trust with increased capital, Yost again ventures into Wyoming, and will soon issue the Tanhannock Republican. Yost is a good fellow, and particularly we wish him success. He has been the mainstay of the Republican of the county since Dr. John left, and we doubt the ability of the stockholders of that concern to supply his place.

FEW AHEAD.—We have received the Preliminary list of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, which meets at Harrisburg Sept. 23, 1889, and remains in session until Oct. 2nd. Our friend Amos E. Karp of Northumberland is President, and our old comrade Capt. Meekney Secretary and one of the Committee on Arrangements.

Maj. Filler, we observe, is one of a Committee on Jacks and mules; John McFarland on Stallions and mares; Judge Black, Frank Jordan and Geo. Vankirk on swine; George Scott on wagons, carts, drays, &c.; N. G. Webster on farm tools; Geo. D. Jackson and M. W. Jackson on steam engines and castings; D. G. Driskoll and Jesse Horton on flour and Indian meal; G. L. Ward and Philip Billinger on collections; L. A. Mackey on glass, &c.; Wm. T. Knapp on oolites, &c.; S. A. Birkenhead and G. W. Ziegler on silver, wares, pianos, &c.; W. P. Withington on unclassified entries.

With felicitous propriety Peter Harlow and Capt. Chalfant are placed on the Committee on onions, pumpkins, squashes, &c.

We have likewise been honored by being placed on a Committee, and such a lot!

The Sunbury American says that Dr. John was recently connected with the Columbia Republican which we presume is an unintentional slander on the Doctor. The Columbia is the name of a weekly paper that published in this place, part Johnsonism, part Democracy and the remainder subject to the highest bidder. Dr. John would never be guilty of having his name attached to such an issue. He, however, was editor of the Republican which under his management butted successfully the repeated attacks of the democracy.—*Examiner.*

We presume the American was led into the error by the close resemblance of the Columbia to the Columbia, which has saved Dr. John for a model. As to our being subject to the highest bidder, we would simply remark that no Radical has ever been able to buy us, nor has the stock of the Columbia since it came under our control ever been under par.

How well the Republican has "buffeted" the attacks of the Democracy is shown by the fact that since its establishment our majority has doubled.

## The Columbia County Invasion.

THE TRIALS.

Before proceeding to sum up the cases of Stott E. Colley and Daniel McHenry with a detail of the particulars which gave them peculiar interest, we shall give a solid foundation for our remarks by reciting through several numbers the main parts of the testimony both for the prosecution and the defense.

EDWARD McHENRY, a witness. This person commonly called Ed. McHenry was a non-reporting drafted man and was unquestionably guilty of active opposition to the enforcement of the conscription laws, and that both by speech and conduct. He was arrested on the 10th of September 1864 in a state of intoxication and placed in the jail at Bloomsburg. There he was visited by two of the leading Radicals of the town, and though the intercourse between him and them was secret there is good reason to believe, judging by subsequent events, that an attempt was made to secure him as a witness against our citizens who had been arrested nearly three weeks before. He was, however, taken on to Harrisburg and held in confinement there until the 23d of October, when he was released upon condition that he would become a government witness. The negotiation with him was finally concluded by Col. Albright, and he was suddenly transformed from a culprit to a patriot, was put on government pay, and became the main support and instrument of the prosecution, in all the trials which subsequently took place. Upon his testimony, mainly all the earlier convictions were had, and the examination of that testimony, and the contradictions to which it was subjected and of his general character and credibility, become important in our investigation.

In the Daniel McHenry trial, on the 14th of December, he testified as follows: "Edward McHenry sworn.—I am a Carpenter and reside in Benton township, Columbia county; know Daniel McHenry; I was at Rantz's barn about the 14th of August last. The meeting was to resist the soldiers at Bloomsburg from taking the drafted men. The meeting was gathered when I got there at 11 o'clock; I suppose 100 to 125 there. There were some speeches made, Samuel Kline made the first one. He advised them to form into squads or companies to resist the soldiers; nothing else said. Daniel McHenry was the next speaker. I understood him to say; these were critical times; he thought the draft, the conscription law, was a bad thing. He was unanimous in resisting the draft, the soldiers and the soldiers. That is all I recollect of his saying that day. I gave them a little speech; I spoke in favor of resisting the soldiers; I told them that the old men were encouraging it, and as we were drafted and had not reported, we could do no better than resist; I said more but don't recollect. I did not hear any other speech. Daniel McHenry spoke a couple or three minutes; the speaking was about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A portion of the meeting was armed; I suppose about one-half were. The meeting formed into squads—almost all. There were five squads. Samuel Kline was Captain of one squad; Jacob Shultz of another, a young man from near Orangeville of another, Elias Kline another, I was the other. These squads elected their Captains. These squads did not afterwards resist the soldiers that I know of; from what I understood the soldiers were too strong. Part of the squads went to the mountain to keep out of the way. I heard the story that the soldiers were coming up to burn and destroy property. Some believed it and some did not. We resisted the soldiers to prevent the drafted men from being taken.

I attended so-called 'secret meetings'; I was a member, I joined in the spring of 1863 in Jackson township, near the Union Church. We were required to take an oath. There was to support the Constitution of the United States and resist the conscription act. William E. Roberts administered the oath to me. I was not a secret meeting at Ezekiel Cole's; I think Col. Tate and Daniel McHenry made speeches there; I heard him (D. McHenry) say that they ought not to furnish a man or a dollar towards the war; I don't know whether he was on the stand or not; I do not recollect that he said anything about the draft in his speech. Do not recollect of seeing Daniel McHenry at any of these secret meetings; I live several miles from him; I never attended any secret meetings in his neighborhood.

Cross-examined: Can't say I was arrested for same offense as that charged on Defendant. I was a drafted man and did not report, when I was arrested or where I was in the county jail. I knew I was in the county jail and I was drunk; I was in confinement from the 19th of September till the 23d of October; I got my liberty. I do not know that any drafted men but myself were set at liberty. Col. Albright told me I would make a clean breast of the difficulties up Fishingcreek, as far as I knew, I could have my liberty. I was not drunk at Rantz's. I don't remember of having said at Rantz's that we would trim apple trees and would turn the ditches. I did not understand that the meeting at Rantz's was occasioned by fear of the Harveyville boys. I heard Daniel McHenry was at Rantz's. I heard Daniel McHenry's speech distinctly. I was examined in these Columbia county prisoner cases. [A question submitted here by counsel for Defendant, but objected to I do not recollect that I threatened that I would convict Daniel McHenry; I do not recollect that I said in the case coming to Harrisburg. I knew what to say and would say it. Daniel McHenry had no more to do with the meeting at Rantz's than I had. [A question by Mr. Herr for defense, objected to and overruled.] I told men we were drafted, had not reported and the best thing we could do was to resist. The next day Valentine Fell asked me to go up with him to Sugarloaf to get people to turn out and I went with him.

Re-examined by Prosecution:—The secret meetings were called "Knights of the Golden Circle." I do not know when I joined. I do not know any name used when I was initiated.

Re-cross examined:—Sometimes the meetings were called "Knights of the Golden Circle" by way of reproach and sometimes not.

The foregoing testimony of Ed. McHenry, which is exact and complete as given by him, may be taken as his revised and final statement of fact. The falsehood of much of it and particularly up on material points, will appear here-

after; what we are at present concerned with is his general credibility as a witness. He was endorsed by the Editor of the Columbia County Republican, pending the trials, who declared, that "he believed that McHenry was telling the truth." This was in December. In January following as we find it stated in the Columbia Democrat of 21st of that month McHenry upon coming to Bloomsburg was escorted for several hours with the same Editor, no doubt in affectionate consultation upon the progress of events. But was he a credible witness? Let the following statement made by an honorable gentleman, in the Danf. McHenry trial, answer:

Jesse Hartman, sworn.—"I reside in Superior township, and am a farmer. I know Edward McHenry. I had a conversation with him in Benton and also in Harrisburg. He told me in Benton 'if the conscripts would stick to him till he got them together, he would soon drive the hell-hounds (the soldiers) out of the county.' I met him in Harrisburg at Park House, the time of Colley's suit, I said, 'Ed. McHenry you have altered your opinion since I spoke to you at Benton.' He said they had caught him and hand-cuffed him, and he could do no better than swear as he did, and that the innocent at such times must suffer with the guilty."

But we go further; we will cite the strong testimony upon his character which was given on the Colley trial.

Jacob Weitzer, farmer of Benton, testified, that he knew Ed. McHenry, that he believed that McHenry was telling the truth. He was twenty years, and that his reputation for truth and veracity was bad. He would not believe him upon oath where he was particularly interested.

William Ash, a farmer of same neighborhood, testified that he knew Ed. McHenry and that his reputation for truth was not very good.

William Brink, of Jackson township, testified: "I know Ed. McHenry. His reputation is pretty bad. I would not believe him on oath."

Hiram Ash, testified: "McHenry's reputation for truth is not good. I do not think that I would believe him on oath. I would not."

Cross Examined: "I think I pretty hard for him to tell the truth. He is a man not of his word. I do not know of his having given evidence. I have known him otherwise to speak false."

John Savage, farmer of Jackson township, another witness, said, he knew Ed. McHenry and his reputation for truth was not good.

Martin A. Ammerman, of Fishingcreek said he lived a distance from Ed. McHenry who was considered a rowdy. It was a hard question to say whether he would believe him on oath.

Moses Yocum, farmer of Benton, testified: "I know Ed. McHenry. His reputation for truth is poor. I think I would not believe him."

Cross Examined: "Would not believe him in any thing he had an interest in; he would not tell the truth. He has been drinking and cutting up since boy. I have heard him swear he would do so and so, and then do the reverse."

Hon. Iron Derry: "Ed. McHenry's character is not good; so the people say."

Samuel Rhone, Esq. of Benton said: Ed. McHenry's reputation is not very good."

John O. Dittide, of Benton, said: McHenry's reputation is not good; not well enough acquainted to say whether I would believe him on oath."

These citations of testimony will answer we suppose on the questions of character, especially in view of the fact that not one witness was called on behalf of the prosecution to sustain Ed. McHenry against this strong impeachment. With this exhibit therefore we will close our present number.

## NEW COLUMBIAN, July 21, 1889

MR. EDITOR:—I have frequently seen cautionary notices in your valuable paper (the COLUMBIAN) in relation to horse thieves, and Patent right peddlers. Between the two the odds is the difference, and the caution always in order, and very appropriate, but there is also another set of rascals prowling through the country, who should have a passing notice, that is the lightning rod second dreds that come from the State of Ohio, and elsewhere, expressing a great deal of sympathy and fear for us Pennsylvanians in regard to the danger of having our buildings destroyed by lightning, as though we had no scientific men in Pennsylvania that are capable of manufacturing these rods and that we had no minerals or coal suitable for manufacturing them. Besides, you are nearly always sure to be cheated in the measure after they are put up. Now if you want lightning rods such as are made in our own State, of men of some character and such as you may at some time meet again. There is yet another set of swindlers who hail from the State of New York, taking orders for fruit trees, the same exhibiting samples or fac-similes of the most beautiful fruit apples which are to bear very soon, at a price in a few years; and quinces, the first year, at a dollar and a half price. This agent has a fifteen miles from Harrisburg where he operates, has a two horse rig from a driving stable and rides about taking orders along mentioned. After a length of time along come a parcel of little switches from Mr. Frost's nursery in the State of New York far superior to any thing that can be got in Pennsylvania all grafted in the root, not large enough to satisfy an old fashioned School master to chastise his pupils with. This grafting in the root is all a cheat, as they never make a tree that is worth anything, but your only plan is to go and take your so called trees, or you are to be used before some creature called a Justice of the Peace at a distance. You set out your trees and a number of years after, when you have almost forgotten where your trees came from, you may have a small rickety tree, bearing a few nearly sour apples; but most likely the trees will die before bearing at all. This does all well enough if you really believe that there is more pleasure in anticipation than in the enjoyment of a thing. You can always procure fruit trees of some nursery man in your own, or some adjoining county in case you cannot grow them yourself.

VOX.

ANDREW HOPKINS, an old and experienced editor, has purchased an half interest in the Evening Standard. We wish him abundant success, and trust that through his mediation an end may be put to the squabbling that now divide the Democracy of Lycoming. The time is auspicious for conciliation and harmony.

## ADDRESS OF MR. BUCKALEW

UPON TAKING THE CHAIR AS PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, JULY 18, 1889.

Gentlemen and Representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania:—I thank you for this signal mark of your confidence and friendship, in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of a body so numerous and respectable, and whose duties, to be discharged with fidelity and diligence, are so important. These are not mere words of form or of usage; they are sincere and heartfelt, for I can assure you if I know my own nature, if I can judge of the pulsations of my own heart, they are in complete unison with you in our common great enterprise of establishing and maintaining true republican principles in these governments of our State and Federal, upon which the prosperity and welfare of our own people depend as well as the progress of free, liberal institutions throughout the whole earth. Knit to you and to our great party by the sympathies and labors of a lifetime it affords me genuine pleasure to thank you for this manifestation of your confidence and esteem.

I understand, Gentlemen of the Convention, that I have been assigned to this chair not as the representative of any one of the candidates whose names will be presented before you but by the common action of the friends of all. My selection, therefore, has no significance with reference to the ultimate choice, which shall be made by the people of this body. So far as I am able, in administering for a brief period of time those rules which apply to your proceedings, I shall endeavor to be impartial and just and to expedite the transaction of business.

We are assembled upon this July afternoon for the purpose of naming, as we hope and believe, the seventeenth Governor of Pennsylvania (Great applause) under the existing constitution of our State, which was established in 1790. We think (and in this we believe our fellow citizens generally throughout the Commonwealth, at least with the opinion of a decided majority of them) that the man who now fills the Executive chair in our State government is one who has not exhibited in his great office that fidelity and ability which are demanded by those positions of interest in those various positions of governmental duty which were established for the protection of the people and the promotion of their common welfare.

Gentlemen, at this time the omens are of good and not of evil. We are entitled to expect if not to claim, that the people of this State at the election in October next will determine that there shall be a change in our State policy, that new men shall be called upon to administer our domestic affairs (applause), and will at the same time indirectly pronounce condemnation upon the policy which has been followed by the Administration within the brief period in which it has held power, has shown its incapacity and its unfitness for those places of trust to which the people of the United States assigned it.

One fact which is cheering—which is an omen of success—is the good feeling which, upon the whole, has prevailed among our candidates and their supporters pending the canvass for the nomination for Governor. Very little bitterness has been exhibited, and I believe we may expect that whichever one of the distinguished gentlemen who have been named shall be selected as our standard bearer, will receive the cordial support as well of those who have other preferences as of those who have supported his claims. (Applause.)

Now, Gentlemen, it would be untimely for me to address you at length upon those public questions which pertain to the approaching election. Other occasions will be sought by me for performing that duty to my fellow citizens, and others will take up the burden, and throughout the state, from one end to the other, the issues of the hour—living vital, important—will be discussed before the people and as we believe they will be understood by them and a just and righteous judgment will be ultimately pronounced. Notwithstanding the discouragements of past years, notwithstanding the fact that we have gone through a period of party adversity, we are still hopeful and confident of the future, we still believe that men are fit for self-government; we believe that the American people, misled and misgoverned as they have been, will yet recover from those depths to which they have been committed those constitutional principles which are necessary to our welfare and salvation, and will thrust from those places of power which they have profaned and disgraced the men, the leaders, who believing in no constitutional rule and following their own selfish ends, have polluted the sanctuary of government as in olden time the temple was defiled when the defilers were denounced and expelled by the Author of our holy religion. (Applause.)

We desire to reform our systems of finance, state and national. We do not believe that the achievement of Gov. Geary in turning five per cent state indebtedness into five per cent and charging the increase upon the people, was an act of wisdom or of benevolence. We do not believe that the swelling of our ordinary expenses of government three or four-fold over what they were in former times, will be approved or long permitted by the people. Nor, gentlemen, do we believe that in the government of the United States that party is to be upheld which has failed to extinguish as they ought to have done (with the revenues since peace) some five or six hundred millions of the public debt which still continue charged upon the people. But I must pause and conclude with a few additional words.

The office of Governor of Pennsylvania was stripped about thirty years ago (and in 1830) of a large portion of its powers and prerogatives. There is now very little of public patronage attached to that office. But a few original appointments, and the occasional filling of a vacancy, devolve upon the Governor. His pardoning power is to be rarely exercised. In short, his jurisdiction and authority are reduced greatly compared to what they were in former times. But there are still important duties for a Governor to discharge, the principal ones being to recommend measures of policy to the two Houses of the Legislature and to check them

when they go astray by his veto. It is most important that the people of our state should place here at the Capital a Governor who is intelligent, able, firm, faithful and courageous—a man who will be a rallying point around whom all the sound elements of public thought and of public action can concentrate.

You know that within and beyond the limits of our State, great complaint has been made in recent years, and with good reason, in regard to the action of our legislative bodies. Why has this been so? Why has the moral tone of public life been so low at Harrisburg? Why have private, local and corporation bills by the hundred been rolled out of the halls of legislation, at the solicitation of private parties, to vex, plunder and corrupt the people? Why is the character of our State and of its citizens lowered in this manner? It is because you have had an incapable and unworthy occupant of the Executive Chamber, a man around whom all wholesome and honest ambition could not rally; a man who would not interpose his constitutional power against bad and corrupt legislation; a man who, instead of resisting evil in the government, yields to it and becomes its instrument and the instrument of men whose evil reputations are known throughout the Commonwealth. Is there a remedy for this condition of things? Yes, there is an effectual remedy which we feel confident will be supplied by this Convention and by the people. (Applause.)

I do not mistake when I say that no matter which one of the candidates before us for Governor shall be nominated, he will, if elected, pass into office with a will, a capacity and a support requisite to purify and invigorate the government and redeem the character of our people. Having selected such a candidate, let us associate with him some lawyer of ability and integrity who will go upon the Supreme Bench not to obey the behests of party but to execute the law; not to tamper with elections and the ballots of the people (applause), but who will stand to his duty through good and through evil, the doctrines of Gibson and Black, and of other great judges who have illustrated and honored our judicial annals. Our opponents, upon a former occasion, having imprudently placed before the people a candidate for Judge upon the ground (announced in their platform) that he had received the support of their work in the place in which they proposed to put him, encountered a mortifying defeat. That same candidate, defeated, then is now again before the people of Pennsylvania, and in view of the attitude assigned him by his own party I conclude he is a fit associate for his principal upon the Republican ticket, the candidate for Governor. When a common defeat shall overtake them both, the honor of the people of Pennsylvania will once more be placed upon a secure and stable foundation. (Applause.)

## Communicated.

CENTRALIA, July 19, 1889.

MR. EDITOR:—The Corner Stone of the Catholic Church in this place was laid on Sunday the 15th inst. First Mass was read by Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan of Harrisburg, assisted by our worthy Pastor Father McDiarmid. At one o'clock the Sunday School met in the school house and after receiving the necessary instructions from the teachers, formed in line to receive the different decorations. The members of the congregation wearing green crosses, under the Marshaling of James Kealy Esq., assembled on Railroad Square for the same purpose. At this time the Ashland Cornet Band arrived and took its place at the head of the whole delegation which marched up town to meet the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Ashland. This society deserves particular notice for its devotion to the cause of the poor and the suffering. The members of the Ashland Cornet Band, who were present, were in a very flourishing condition. The men looked well and all though they had been marching for some time. At two o'clock P. M., the first excursion train arrived from Shamokin with about three thousand people. It contained the Shamokin Temperance Society, Patrick Kearney Esq., acting Marshal, also the Locust Gap St. Joseph's Temperance Society; the Junior Sons of Temperance of Locust Gap, also the Daughters of Temperance from the same place, P. F. Dillan Esq., Marshal, and John McDonald assistant Marshal.

These societies formed in front of the Priest's residence and were duly received. The procession marched up the main street to the head and then turned a rock to Weidensaul's Hotel then down the road and passed by Mr. Carmel to the Lehigh Valley R. Road, and passed in review before Rt. Bishop, Priests and other distinguished Catholic gentlemen visitors on the occasion.

The Temperance societies looked well and under the management of P. F. Dillan, John McDonald, Patrick Kearney and others they cannot fail to be successful and of great benefit to the community. The different Sunday Schools looked well; one thousand children at least were in the procession all dressed in white with green sashes. About 4 o'clock P. M., the whole procession marched from Father McDiarmid's house towards the Church followed by the Bishops and several Priests. At this time the scene was beautiful beyond description. The large and well regulated procession; the great concourse of people as they walked slowly and eagerly in the one direction. The faint glimmering of the Sun at this moment as it cleared away the clouds and cast its beams over the landscape was truly beautiful.

"There the Painter and the Poet might gaze, Paint scenes sublime and Pen immortal bays." After the laying of the Stone and other necessary business according to the rules and regulations of the Catholic Church Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan ascended the platform erected for the occasion and preached a very impressive sermon.

The Reverend Bishop is a first class speaker and hard the heart indeed to see a people so united in their devotion to a cause so noble. To even attempt an synopsis in this place would be superfluous; it was full of learning and wisdom, and all that heard him must have derived great benefit therefrom. The Catholics of Centralia and vicinity may well be proud of the result. It was a day never to be forgotten among them. There were at least nine thousand strangers all cheering them on by word and deed to build a house of worship to Almighty God. There was the most beautiful fellow citizens aiding them by their cheerfulness and money. On the whole it was a magnificent affair and will never be forgotten by any correspondent.

DANIEL W. LENTHAN.

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The Temperance societies looked well and under the management of P. F. Dillan, John McDonald, Patrick Kearney and others they cannot fail to be successful and of great benefit to the community. The different Sunday Schools looked well; one thousand children at least were in the procession all dressed in white with green sashes. About 4 o'clock P. M., the whole procession marched from Father McDiarmid's house towards the Church followed by the Bishops and several Priests. At this time the scene was beautiful beyond description. The large and well regulated procession; the great concourse of people as they walked slowly and eagerly in the one direction. The faint glimmering of the Sun at this moment as it cleared away the clouds and cast its beams over the landscape was truly beautiful.

"There the Painter and the Poet might gaze, Paint scenes sublime and Pen immortal bays." After the laying of the Stone and other necessary business according to the rules and regulations of the Catholic Church Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan ascended the platform erected for the occasion and preached a very impressive sermon.

The Reverend Bishop is a first class speaker and hard the heart indeed to see a people so united in their devotion to a cause so noble. To even attempt an synopsis in this place would be superfluous; it was full of learning and wisdom, and all that heard him must have derived great benefit therefrom. The Catholics of Centralia and vicinity may well be proud of the result. It was a day never to be forgotten among them. There were at least nine thousand strangers all cheering them on by word and deed to build a house of worship to Almighty God. There was the most beautiful fellow citizens aiding them by their cheerfulness and money. On the whole it was a magnificent affair and will never be forgotten by any correspondent.

DANIEL W. LENTHAN.

## Democratic State Convention.

ENTIRE HARMONY AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives Wednesday morning at about half past ten o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Col. Carrigan, John C. Barr and David Caldwell, Esqs., acted as temporary secretaries.

Col. Carrigan read the list of delegates.

ELECTION OF TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. General A. H. Coffroth. I moved that Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington, be the temporary chairman of this convention. Carried unanimously, amidst applause.

Mr. Ziegler made a motion to appoint a committee of seven to examine and report upon the contested election cases from the rural districts, and the Philadelphia contested cases were referred to the Philadelphia delegation.

On motion of Mr. Cassidy, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the rules of the House of Representatives govern the proceedings of this Convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, the Hon. George D. Jackson serving from this District.

## PASTERS AND FOLDERS.

Mr. Hastings. Would it be in order at this time to move the appointment of the requisite number of pasters and folders.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Monaghan. Who shall not be paid out of the State Treasury?

The Chairman. What number does the gentleman propose?

Mr. Hastings. Twenty seven. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Monaghan. Who shall not be paid out of the State Treasury?

The Chairman. The gentleman is now in order. [Laughter and applause.]

It was moved and seconded that the Committee on Permanent Organization meet forthwith, and be requested to report to the Convention at as early an hour as practicable. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. McMullen, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

## AFTERNOON.

The Convention was called to order at about half-past two o'clock, Mr. Hopkins in the chair.

Mr. Petrik, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, said: I have the honor to announce to this Convention the name of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew as the unanimous choice of the Committee for President. [Great applause.]

J. H. McCormick of this Senatorial District was selected as one of the Vice Presidents.